

VOLUME LXVI.

CINCINNATI

In the great industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over \$75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are employing 86,200 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over \$300,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive manufacturing and mercantile establishments in Cincinnati:

ARCHITECTURAL
And ARTIST'S IRON WORKS.
W. F. WALTON & CO.
Cincinnati.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON ROOFING and Siding and Corrugated
Iron of all kinds, the Largest Manufacturing
Establishment in the United States.
PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105
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ARCHITECTURAL
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, Window Caps,
Sky Lights, and other Roofing.
WITT & BROWN,
144 West Third St., CINCINNATI.

ARCHITECTURAL
ARIBA ROASTED COFFEE.
Has no equal.
E. J. WILSON & CO.,
Importers of Coffees, Indigo and
Spices, 48 W. Second St., CINCINNATI.

BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS and IMPORTERS,
ROBERT CLARK & CO.,
41, 43 and 45 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.
Catalogues of all departments (some twenty in
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BRASS GOODS, Etc.
Machinists, Steam and Gas Fitters, Roller-
Makers, Engineers and Plumbers' Tool and Sup-
plies, all Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass and
Composition Castings. W. KILKUP & SON,
S. E. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts., CINCINNATI.

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Landaus, Landolites, Broughams,
Rockways, Victorias and Phaetons in great vari-
ety. THE GEO. C. MILLER SON'S Carriage Co.,
19, 21 and 23 West Seventh St., CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI
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ESTIMATES AND SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION.

CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.,
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Jan-
guined Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron and Ware.
Jobbers and Importers of Metals,
Southeast Cor. Pearl and Lawrence Streets,
CINCINNATI.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,
134 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI.

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. W. MCALPIN & CO.,
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Etc.
KNOX BROS. & CO., Importers and Job-
bers of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Basso
Horn, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies, etc.
Agents for New York Patent "Adjustable Muzzle"
Koller Skates, Jobbers and Retailers of all
manufactured goods. 107 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
An unrivaled record. Not an instance of
robbery where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s
burglar-proof or fire and burglar-proof safes has
been forced open and robbed. A dollar for
burglars. "We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof
to the contrary." [The Hall Safe and Lock Co.,
CINCINNATI.]

FURNITURE
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the
largest furniture factory in the world and ship
to all quarters of the civilized globe. Nearly 50,000
chairs for their manufacture and ready illus-
trated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 arti-
cles of furniture, from the humblest to the most
elaborate. 107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

GAS FIXTURES and LAMP GOODS,
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil
Fixtures furnished when desired.
McHENRY & CO.,
4 East Fourth and 109 and 108 Main St.,
CINCINNATI.

GOLD PENS.
JOHN HOLLAND, Man-
ufacturer of Gold Pens, Man-
nill Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylographic and Four-
tain Pens, 10 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Price Lists mailed free.

GRATES and MANTELS.
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

GROCERIES,
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.
WM. GLEN & SONS,
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.

HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
"Headquarters of Fashion."
A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.,
113 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

RANGES,
The Kitchen-Range for Hotel
and Family use, and all kinds of Ranges
improvements for culinary purposes.
JOHN VAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
No. 10 East Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

SHIRTS,
Shirts made to order and ready made (our
own make). Send for circular containing full
showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also
formula for self-measurement.
A. J. CLARK,
Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

STARCH,
The "Kaiser Brand" "Nickel-Gloss" Laundry
Starch, the new idea, in package process,
that paralyzes competition.
MANUFACTURED BY
ANDREW SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer, 12 and 14 West Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

STOVES,
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves
and the "Champion" and "Window"
Heating Stoves.
WM. RESOR & CO.,
CINCINNATI.

WATCH CASES,
More than 50,000 Gold and Silver Watch
Cases, all stamped "HUBER," are now in the
pockets of the people, and all having one in their
possession can rest assured that they have the
very best made. HUBER Watch Case Man-
ufacturing Co.,
UTAHING CO.,
NEWPORT, IOWA.
CINCINNATI.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
Complete outfits of machinery for planing
mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories,
all Wood-workers, also for the Railroad
shops, also Band saw Mills for cutting Fine
Lumber. Address: J. S. CARRINGTON'S Livery
Stable, No. 12 West Main St., CINCINNATI.
Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

CLOTHING.

A CHANCE AT OVERCOATS

GOOD FOR BUYERS.

\$8 00 Overcoats reduced to-day to \$4 50.
\$10 00 Overcoats reduced to-day to \$6 50.
\$12 00 Overcoats reduced to-day to \$8 00.
\$15 00 Overcoats reduced to-day to \$10 00.
\$22 00 Overcoats reduced to-day to \$15 00.
\$25 00 Overcoats reduced to-day to \$18 00.

These are not old stock, but the freshest goods in Beavers, Fur Beavers, Cassimeres, Chinchillas and Diagonals.

REMEMBER OUR SALE OF PANTALOONS.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,

OAK HALL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson.

TEAS.

FERMENTED TEAS!

In drawing public attention to Fermented Teas we are aware that we are in advance of the times, and that we shall have to encounter very strong opposition from people whose prejudice is stronger than their reason.

Fermented Teas, as a rule, are absolutely pure, besides being the most wholesome. They are prescribed and used by the principal physicians in this city.

Our Russian Mixture at 75c per lb. is pure Fermented Tea, and highly aromatic. Russians, English, Irish and Scotch are delighted with this Tea because it reminds them of "home."

A. FONDA & SONS,

TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
339 Fourth Avenue, Louisville.

ART GOODS, ETC.

HARD WOOD

Interior Work,

Our Own or Architects' Drawings.

Doors, Stairways,
Casinos, Counters,
Wainscoting, Stone Fixtures,
Inlaid Floors, Furniture,
WOOD MANTELS,
TILE HEARTHES and FACINGS,
Open Fireplaces, Grates, Fenders, Etc.

J. V. ESCOTT & SONS,
521 Fourth Ave.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
HARDWARE.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF
Printing, Binding and Electrotyping
DONE
On the Shortest Notice
AND
IN THE BEST STYLE,
BY THE
COURIER-JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Green St.,
Estimates furnished on application. ebs&co:dtf.

DR. SWIFT,
Veterinary Surgeon.

WILL practice in this city and visit places
convenient to rail within a radius of 100
miles. All the scientific operations known to and
recognized by the profession skillfully performed.
Lameness arising from circumscribed lameness, joint
disease, rheumatism and many other causes, and
which has previously resisted all other efforts
at relief, cured by a modified surgical operation.
Students received and instructed in this specialty
as well as in operation on the eye, with
models, diagrams and the subject itself.
Headquarters at F. S. Carrington's Livery
Stable, No. 12 West Main St., CINCINNATI.
connected with Telephone Exchange.

THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS.—For Tennessee and the
Ohio valley, clearing weather, preceded by
light snows, colder northwest winds, rising
barometer.

The mean temperature in this city yester-
day was 28°.

JUDGE JAMES E. RICE, aged 67, died in
Clarksville yesterday.

LAST week's operations in Wall street
were confined to a bull victory.

A BATH-ROOM ROW at Lexington resulted
in the death of JAMES CAMPBELL.

GEN. GRAHAM, who has just defeated
the False Prophet, is 54 years of age.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIS will attempt
to-day to call up his bill, which provides
for Federal aid to education.

THE Denver Tribune, of which O. H.
ROTHAKER is editor, has been purchased
by T. C. HENRY, formerly of Kansas.

LOGAN's boom for the Presidency, it is
said, is managed by his wife. In that re-
spect he has the advantage of ARTHUR.

REV. J. W. PILLBURY, pastor of the
M. E. church at Mt. Sterling, O., has be-
come insane on the subject of sanctifica-
tion.

THERE is a small tempest among the
Presbyterians of Philadelphia over the ac-
ceptance of money raised by means of a
charity ball.

The subject of Dr. TALMAGE's sermon
yesterday was the "Tragedy of Tragedies—
the Crucifixion of the Saviour." The
Doctor's church now has a membership
of about 3,100.

THE Catholics of Lafayette, Ind., are
very much excited over the excommunica-
tion of JOHN GRANT, his family and all
who assisted in the burial of a son in a
consecrated ground.

"An increase of the duty on wool" is
one of the questions which the tariff peo-
ple will bring before the House to-day. It
is more than probable that they will come
out of the fight in a shorn condition.

MISS LIZZIE NUTT, a young lady whose
name is familiar to every one by reason of
two murders—her father by her defamer
and then the latter by her brother—asks
the President to appoint her Postmistress
of Uniontown, Pa.

The construction of the Government
building at Chicago is apparently a bung-
ling job, with millions in it. An inspector
reports that most of the material used was
bad, and that unless the edifice is over-
hauled it will tumble down.

JOHN D. WHITE backed down when
called on to allow his insulting words to
Gen. ROSECRANS to go on record. He, at
the time of the offense, promised to stand
by what the official publication contained,
but was cautious enough to see that he re-
tained nothing derogatory to the character
of the old soldier.

SOME curious figures are presented in
the school enumeration of Alabama. There
are enrolled 225,043 whites, and 178,898
blacks, making the school population of
Alabama 403,941. Of these the school at-
tendances show 120,903 whites and 80,-
420 blacks, a total of 201,323, just about
one-half of the children of the State.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL'S New York
special is another interesting chapter re-
lating entirely to college fun. The sopho-
mores of Cornell played it on the fresh-
men to the extent of one banquet, and the
manner in which it was played was as in-
genious in plan and execution as it was
mortifying to the disappointed class.

THERE is every indication of trouble in
the Creek Nation. Recently these Indians
held an election for Chief, and it seems
that their Returning Board counted the
wrong man in. The dispute was referred
to Secretary TELLER, who, like the famous
7 to 8 Electoral Commission, decided, al-
though in favor of the man not elected. It is
this decision which has caused the threatened
strife. One side demands a fair count or
fight, while the other demands the Chief-
manship.

A Prominent Lawyer Dead.
[Special to the Courier-Journal.]
CLARKSVILLE, TENN., March 2.—Judge
James E. Rice died here to-day. He had
been suffering for about three years with
dropsy, but most of the time was able to be
up and going about. He was a lawyer of
high standing, having filled the office of Cir-
cuit Judge of this judicial district for a num-
ber of years, and was a faithful member of
the Christian church, Masonic fraternity and
Knights of the Golden Rule. He was 67
years of age and had resided in Clarksville
for thirty-seven years. He leaves a wife,
son and daughter to mourn his loss. His
loss will be keenly felt by the church, bar
and entire community generally. The
funeral services will be held at the Christian
church Tuesday, and the interment take
place at Greenwood cemetery.

Over the Chiefship.
[Special to the Courier-Journal.]
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 2.—An Indian
Territory special says the decision of Sec-
retary Teller in the contest between Spenc-
er and Perryman, for the Chiefship of the
Creek Nation, has created a sensation among
the Creeks. Perryman, to whom the office
was awarded, has as yet taken no decisive
step, and it is said he will be prevailed upon
to abandon his claims and submit them to
the people at a new election. If this be done,
all the trouble may be adjusted, as with a
full and free election and a fair count all
factions must be satisfied, and there can be
no ground of complaint. If Perryman
takes the office a guerrilla war must follow.
It is claimed that both the Chicote and
Speachee parties will oppose him.

A Young Woman Murdered.
[Special to the Courier-Journal.]
ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Miss Nettie Kaiser,
employed at the Palace Hotel, Ashley, Ill.,
was assaulted last Friday evening near the
depot by Ed. Roach, who knocked her down
an embankment twenty feet high, resulting
in injuries from which she died Saturday
morning. Roach escaped, but a posse is
searching for him.

The Denver Tribune Sold.
[Special to the Courier-Journal.]
DENVER, Col., March 2.—The sale of the
Tribune was consummated yesterday and
the transfer made to-day. Mr. T. C. Henry,
formerly of Kansas, is announced as pro-
prietor, and F. J. V. Skiff business manager.

THE WEEK IN STOCKS.

A General Resume of the Last
Seven Days' Battle of Bulls
and Bears.

Showing a Capricious Market Full
of Fluctuations, Depending on
No Given Rates.

The End of a Glorious Victory For the
Long Stocks, Who Squeeze the
Shorts Miserably.

The Mooted Question Is Can the
Bulls Hold the Vantage Ground
Now Occupied?

THE SOLUTION IS OF THE FUTURE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]
NEW YORK, March 2.—The departure
of Mr. Gould was the chief event of a most
exciting week in the stock market. The
bears, jumping to the conclusion that the ab-
sence of the leader meant disaster to prices,
began selling the market, and a decline of
from 5 to 6 per cent. followed. The bull
force, however, withstood their attack, and
on Thursday things looked very bright for the
holders of stock. On Friday there was a
general advance, and it was ascertained be-
yond a doubt that the cliques were deter-
mined to put stocks up. The week ended
with a terrible squeeze in Lackawanna, in
which the Plymouth church pool came out
victorious, though Mr. Beecher's good de-
eds have still much stock on hand, which
must be sold before they get entirely out of
the woods.

The Lackawanna deal illustrates the un-
certainty of Wall street in two or three
ways. It is fully believed that the person
who suffered most was one of the members
of the pool who sold out on last Monday.
When this gentleman went to his brethren of
the pool for his stock after selling, they in-
formed that it was still in the strong box of
Deacon S. V. White, and under the terms of
the pool agreement it would stay there.

The consequence was that the member who at-
tempted to leave the pool was left with a
large amount of stock. Deacon White im-
mediately began coughing up all the stock.
He bought outright heavily, and on Friday
purchased thousands of shares the regular
way and sold them at the same price seller-
three, which gave him control of the stock on
Saturday. The stock which Deacon White
freely loaned to the shorts up to Friday
was suddenly called, and the price was run
up 10 to 13 per cent. on the late member of
the bull pool and the bears.

There is a street story that the bull who
thus wandered into a bear trap was Mr.
Gould, or W. J. Hutchinson. The latter
gentleman made a good deal of money in the
great Hannibal and St. Joe corner as the
broker of John R. Duff. The latter has
claims in the court against Mr. Hutchinson
amounting to more than a million, about
which there has been a good deal of scandal
in and outside of the Exchange. The fact
that Mr. Gould went away just before the
culmination of this corner in Lackawanna
proves pretty conclusively that he could
have been in no danger. The incident is a
warning of the dangers of the street, even
to the members of bull pools.

The action of the market since Mr. Gould
went away has been such as to warrant the
belief that the manipulators are not through
with it. At the low prices of Thursday
there was heavy buying, and on Saturday
there was a complete reversal of the bear-
audience and success of this latter move-
ment could not have been greater if Mr.
Gould had been in New York instead of
Clarkston. The depressed and stagnant
market that was prophesied during his ab-
sence has not been seen; but instead, a day
of judicious buying and a mercurial ascent
on the bears, which will make the short in-
terest tremble for a month.

The Vanderbilt interests are still aggres-
sive, as the corner of Lake Shore showed on
Saturday, and "the old man" promises that
the bears shall not cover their shorts this
week at all. This seems to be proof that
the upward manipulation of the market
is not over, but nothing is so uncertain as
that which just now seems sure in Wall
street. There is no legitimate business of
any sort, and the market is a mere game
along in the interest of cliques, and nine-
tenths of the trading is as truly a gamble as
that game in which "a sack of reds" is as
essential as a sack of gold.

An old operator came into a broker's office
the other day, and said:
"Buy or sell?" queried the broker.
"Don't know."
"Which stock?"
"Don't care."
The broker bought 300 shares of Lackawanna at 127½, and sold it within two days
for 135½ cash.

It is easy for a wise man to lose or for a
fool to make money in such a market. A
good many traders have become disgusted
with the game, and the conservative brokers
are advising their friends to stay out of the
market, rather than to attempt to snatch profits
from the wily manipulators. It is a curious
fact, however, that the chief traders are
rich, conservative men who have put up
their cash in pools at the instance of Mr.
Gould and Mr. Vanderbilt to protect good
stocks from the assaults of the bears.

There was first a heavy loss of business
judgment ordinarily exercised by wealthy
merchants and bankers, and it grows out of
the fact that the richer class own the
great bulk of the stocks, and the di-
rectors of banks and trust companies find
it to their interest to assist speculation
to save what they have in securities from
further depression. It is a market, there-
fore, for their holdings. All these men are con-
fident that in time a higher range of prices
will be reached by restoring confi-
dence, and they assist that just as they are
aided by Mr. Gould's justly the end. Their
whole case is based on the one fact of low
prices, and they are indignant that their
property should be depressed by a lot of
brazen and moneyless speculative sharks
in Exchange Place.

The bears are differently. When Mr.
Weirsdorfer was asked to give his opinion
of the market recently, on a day when it
was booming, he said:
"As long as people will buy stocks prices
will go up."

This suggests the position of the bear
operators. They know the bulls hold the
stocks; they believe they are advancing the
market for the sole object of selling. They
do not believe the outside public can be
brought in to buy and there is nobody else
to buy. All this has reference simply to the
present manipulation, and they look for
greater depression than ever when the
bulls are convinced that their campaign is
unsuccessful. The occasion of the week
control of stocks from day to day. Sooner
or later the affairs of general business will
be felt, and events will transpire which must
be decided.

Mr. Gould affects to believe that the future
is bright for the bulls, but very few persons
of this opinion. With railroads reporting
diminished receipts, with the balance of
trade in our favor decreasing month by
month and the consequent gold shipments
beginning, with the state of the money mar-
ket allowing the export of specie and
grain cliques insisting on prices which

prevent shipments, with great conflicts be-
tween the railroads over a restricted business
and the near approach of the opening of
cheap transit by water, with the unsettled
currency problem to add to the complica-
tion, it may not be long before some bold
operator like Mr. Keane declares himself, a
bear on the manipulation as well as on the
situation and starts an irresistible movement
in Wall street, in the direction of disaster
and panic. This may not come this week,
or this month. An unforeseen miracle of the
future may save the country from it alto-
gether.

An interesting event of the week was the
entire of Geo. J. Gould, the eldest son of
Jay Gould, in the street as the immediate
representative of his father. He is a very
young man, but for years he has been in
active business, and is a director in a num-
ber of leading financial institutions and railroads.
It is understood that Mr. Gould, Sr., left his
son a full power of attorney to buy and sell
stocks, and orders to continue the programme
of the last month. Young Gould talked
very bullish during the depression of Thurs-
day, and said he was fully committed to the
long side of the market.

In personal appearance Geo. Gould is
rather below the medium height; he has regu-
lar features, handsome and endearing in his
manner, the latter being rather light in
texture as yet. His manner to every one is
kindly, and he meets all callers with a
pleasant smile, and endeavors to comply
with their demands, even at personal incon-
venience sometimes. There is not the slight-
est haughtiness or reserve in his action.

A stranger who had met him in New York
said that he was a bright young book-keeper
instead of the heir of the second fortune in
America. He has a good opinion of his abil-
ities during his father's absence, but he will
have the counsel of Mr. Sage, Mr. Field, Mr.
Conover, and others of larger experience in
the street. He went away Friday night, and
young men usually are, and his own business
judgment is good.

One of the Western railroads has at-
tracted but little attention in New York,
though there is a good deal of excitement
about it in the West. There are many con-
flicting interests, and personal strifes may
precipitate a damaging contest. Mr. K.
and Mr. H. might have been several days
this week and had long conferences with Mr.
Nashville. They went away Friday night,
speaking hopefully. The Chicago, Rock
Island and Quincy officials are of the same
mind.

PLAYING IT FINE.

How the Cornell Sophomores Not Only Interfered
With the Freshmen's Banquet, But Appro-
priated It to Themselves.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]
ITHACA, N. Y., March 2.—A dispatch from
Ithaca, N. Y., describes an ingenious prac-
tical joke played on Cornell freshmen by
the sophomores. It has always been the
custom at Cornell for the sophomores class
to attempt to prevent the freshmen from hav-
ing a class banquet. Two years ago the
class of '84 prevented the '85 freshmen from
having supper by kidnapping their officers.
Dejected by the punishment in-
flicted on the sophomores, who for
this offense were suspended from the uni-
versity, the sophomores last year allowed
the '86 class to hold their banquet in peace.
The history of the present episode goes back
to last week when the sophomores held their
supper at Elmira. The freshmen stole their
programmes and attempted to detain two of
the sophomores officers from going to the
train. The train being late, the sophomores
had to leave to rescue their classmates.

Two weeks ago the freshmen engaged the
Rochester caterer, to serve their class
banquet in Ithaca. Last night the sopho-
mores held a class meeting, and resolved to
outwit the freshmen, if possible by strategy,
and if not by force. One of their number
was sent to Rochester, and told that the
banquet would be served in Trumansburg,
and, relying on him, told paid no attention
to dispatches sent him by the freshmen.

On Friday night two classes of sopho-
mores went to Trumansburg and engaged the
Opera-house. They visited the village Mag-
istrate, said they feared interruption from
the sophomores and requested police protec-
tion. They also engaged a brass band and a
colored minstrel troupe, who were in town,
to act as waiters. Yesterday noon the
caterer arrived with all his preparations for
the feast. At the request of the sophomores,
he had previously sent dispatches to the
freshmen that he had missed the morning
train, and would arrive in Ithaca at 9 p. m.

By so doing he thought he was deceiving the
sophomores, and would allow the freshmen
to enjoy their banquet in Trumansburg. A
sophomore, who was stationed in Cortland in
order to further mystify the freshmen, sent
dispatches, signed "Ted," to the freshmen,
announcing that the supper was ready in readi-
ness and awaiting their company.

At 7 o'clock a score of freshmen boarded
the Cortland train, and went to Trumansburg,
beyond Trumansburg, and escorted
the caterer and his supplies back to
Ithaca. When the train stopped at
Ithaca, the freshmen, who had been waiting
for the train, went to the station, and
saw that the train was not the one they
were waiting for. They got off at
Trumansburg, and the freshmen, fearing
that it was a plot to kidnap them, did not
get off, but went on to the next station. The
'86 men formed and marched to the ban-
quet hall, shouting, "Eighty-seven!"

Twenty stout villagers had been sworn in
as special policemen and were drawn up in
double array on the stairs to ward off
all intruders. The village authorities thus
made every preparation as they thought to
defend the innocent freshmen from any on-
set which the naughty sophomores might
make.

In the meantime the 20 genuine freshmen
arrived in Farmer Village, and finding no
supper on the southbound train, some re-
turned to Ithaca and some went to Trumans-
burg. In Ithaca 150 freshmen freshmen and
a dozen waiters were waiting in their hall
for the 10 p. m. train and their supper.

When the train arrived, news of the de-
ception was first known by the freshmen
by their discomfiture and jeers of the upper
classmen, they tried to engage a special train
and haste themselves, in force, to Trumans-
burg to obtain the supper by violence if
necessary.

The few genuine freshmen who returned
to Trumansburg from Farmer Village were
made to do anything. Their angry protes-
tations were unheeded by the villagers and
police, who would not allow the guileless
freshmen, who were so mortally enjoying
the supper, to suffer any annoyance.

The freshmen engaged carriages and sadly
drove down to Ithaca, where they arrived
after midnight. In the meantime the '86
men, with the leading village authorities,
were most merrily enjoying the occasion.
Kindled by the band, songs by the minstrels,
and the wine which was consumed, the
freshmen, who had been so long
written by freshmen, which had been so long
read, in particular one which said that:

"The class of '87 is the largest class
that has entered the University for five
years, and if every succeeding class is mor-
ally, mentally, intellectually and physically
superior to its predecessor, as we are to our
brethren of '86, Cornell will, in a few years,
lead the world," was received with terrific
applause.

At 1 o'clock this morning four college
journalists who had driven ten miles across
the country reached the scene and were badly
welcomed. Not until 1 o'clock, after all the
courses were served, were the caterer and
village authorities informed of the deception
that had been practiced upon the fresh-
men.

In ten minutes \$425 was raised to pay the
expenses of the banquet. At 3 a. m. they
boarded a special train and came back to
Ithaca.

In general the freshmen take it in good
part, and admit that they are thoroughly
sold. As the whole affair was conducted
without the slightest violence or interference
with University duties, the faculty can and
will take no action concerning it.

MUTILATING RECORDS.

John D. White, By the Assistance of
a Clerk, Sees an Unwar-
ranted Precedent.

And Can Safely Stand By the Record
After Having Changed It to
Suit Him.

CITY FEATURES.

For better than quinine is Dr. Waterbury's Tonic. It is a pure, healthy, and reliable remedy for all cases of debility, and is the only one that can be taken without any danger to the system.

The Chicago and Northern Advertisements published today are of first-class interest, every one.

Merchants and Druggists: We call the special attention of the merchants and druggists in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Waterbury's Tonic. It is a pure, healthy, and reliable remedy for all cases of debility, and is the only one that can be taken without any danger to the system.

Courier-Journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY EDITION.	Per line.
First, fifth and eighth pages.	\$10.00
Second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, one hundredth.	25
Special notices, nonpareil.	50
Reading matter, nonpareil.	75
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	1.00
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	1.50
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	2.00
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	2.50
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	3.00
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	3.50
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	4.00
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	4.50
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	5.00
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For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	8.00
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For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	9.00
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	9.50
For sales, real estate, business, and other notices.	10.00

SUNDAY EDITION.

Individual contracts:			
On contracts from	\$100 to \$300	5 per cent	
On contracts from	300 to 500	10 per cent	
On contracts from	500 to 1,000	15 per cent	
On contracts from	1,000 to 1,500	20 per cent	
On contracts from	1,500 to 2,000	25 per cent	
On contracts from	2,000 upward	30 per cent	

WEEKLY EDITION.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.			
(Postage prepaid by the Publishers.)			
Daily.		Sundays Omitted.	
One Year.....	\$14 00	One Year.....	\$12 00
Six Months.....	7 00	Six Months.....	6 00
Three Months....	3 50	Three Months....	3 00

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Per week, Sundays included.....	50 cents
Per week, Sundays omitted.....	25 cents
Weekly paper one year \$1 50; six months 75 cents; three months 50 cents.	

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

LAST WEEK'S INCREASE 2,529.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1884.

LAST WEEK'S INCREASE 2,529.

The subscription lists of the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL show a steady and constant addition of names of new yearly subscribers each week. How a good newspaper, having the earnest and active support of good and efficient subscribers and agents, can add to its circulation the following shows:

New subscribers for week ending Dec. 29, 1883, 1,002

New subscribers for week ending Jan. 5, 1,610

New subscribers for week ending Jan. 12, 1,502

New subscribers for week ending Jan. 19, 2,009

Total for four weeks in December, 6,123

New subscribers for week ending Jan. 26, 2,571

New subscribers for week ending Feb. 2, 3,116

New subscribers for week ending Feb. 9, 3,358

New subscribers for week ending Feb. 16, 3,755

Total for four weeks in January, 12,800

Grand total for eight weeks in December and January, 19,223

New subscribers for week ending Feb. 23, 3,116

New subscribers for week ending Feb. 30, 2,651

New subscribers for week ending Mar. 6, 2,755

Total for four weeks in February, 12,234

Grand total for twelve weeks commencing December 1st and ending February 23rd, 31,237

New subscribers for week ending Mar. 13, 2,329

The table below shows that in the number of new subscribers received in the week past, Texas comes to the front with 505, followed by Mississippi with 450, and Kentucky takes third place with 425.

At the close of the week for first place between these three States in the past two months has been an exceedingly close one, first one being in the lead and then another. Tennessee changes place with Alabama this week, sending 250 new subscribers to Alabama's 180. Arkansas sends 115, Virginia 55, and Kansas 55, Louisiana 55, and the table shows, a fair number from other States, closing with one from Belgium.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVED FOR THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1884.

Texas, 505

Mississippi, 450

Kentucky, 425

Alabama, 180

Arkansas, 115

Virginia, 55

Kansas, 55

Louisiana, 55

Belgium, 1

Other States, 1,000

Total, 12,237

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ROBERT EMMET.

The Irish-American of Louisville Celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Son of Ireland.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' MEMORY.

Wendell Phillips was a man of great power and influence. He was a man of great power and influence. He was a man of great power and influence.

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Courier-Journal.

COPIES OF THE JOURNAL FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER, 100 N. SECOND ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK—Room 10, 100 N. Second St., Louisville, Ky.

CHICAGO—Room 10, 100 N. Second St., Louisville, Ky.

ST. LOUIS—Room 10, 100 N. Second St., Louisville, Ky.

ST. CINCINNATI—Room 10, 100 N. Second St., Louisville, Ky.

ST. CINCINNATI—Room 10, 100 N. Second St., Louisville, Ky.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

"BUSINESS."

SATURDAY, March 1.—The action of the market this week has not brought many features of interest into view. In the Northwest the weather has been cold and stormy, and a cold wave has overspread the winter wheat belt, where the only crop liable to injury is situated; but, as the wheat market has declined simultaneously, it is apparent that the information of the trade is to the effect that no appreciable damage has been suffered. Trade in general merchandise appears to have been of fair average volume. Railroad tariff contests continue both east and west of the Mississippi; but, if authorized versions may be accepted, the irregularities in the Eastern trunk-line rates have been measurably rectified. The railroads connected with the Ohio valley have been doing a heavy business since the resumption of traffic, but, generally speaking, the amount of business in progress is below the averages of last year.

Merchandise failures continue steadily to decrease.

Speculation in breadstuffs has been latterly in the direction of lower values. In Chicago there is a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in wheat, $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ in corn and $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ in oats. Rye and barley are fractionally higher. In St. Louis wheat is higher and other cereals lower. During the course of the week prices were occasionally advanced in Chicago and St. Louis, but the late tendency has been decidedly in buyers' favor. On the seaboard the tendency has been variable, advancing in the first half of the week and afterward declining. In New York wheat is $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher for March and lower for other options, while other cereals are lower. Receipts in Chicago have been rather moderate, but at other Western points a full average. Exports fair. The visible supply of wheat, combined with the stock afloat for Europe, shows an increase of 36,000 bushels, and corn an increase of 670,000 bushels. The underlying sentiment of the wheat market is evidently less hopeful of an advance, the source of the depression being the abnormally low prices in Europe and the chronic indifference of foreign markets, while liberal supplies from Australia and north Europe are near to hand. As to the condition of the growing American crop, there are as yet no adverse reports. Provisions have been irregular, and declining slowly on zigzag lines, but latterly there has been an upward reaction. At the close there is a decline in Chicago as compared with a week ago of 35¢ in mess pork, 30¢ in lard, and 20¢ in spot sides. Hogs have declined 10¢ in closing and active and higher. Cattle are firm, and in sellers' favor. Sheep are a trifle lower. Cotton has ruled firmer. Spot prices have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ in American markets, while Liverpool is firm and quotably unchanged. Dry goods are steady. The pig iron market has been pervaded by a tame feeling, and holders have been very willing sellers, but only at previous prices. Merchant iron has continued firm. Steel rails are stationary in price. The nail market continues to exhibit an artificial stimulation. In the New York exchange coffee options have declined 15¢ to 20¢. Red sugar has been weak, declining 10¢. In New Orleans Louisiana sugar has declined $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and molasses and syrups 2¢ for centrifugal and choice grades. Petroleum has been firmer, and pipe-line certificates closed today at $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher. Left tobacco has been brist and strong. Unusual activity has been developed in Kentucky whiskey. In the last year or two the principal agency controlling prices has been the pressure of the collection system upon holders, under the influence of which values have been depressed below cost. Recently a speculative demand for whiskey at those abnormal prices has been occasioned by the supposed prospect of this artificial pressure being relieved through the passage of the Willis Extension Bill. There have been more buyers than sellers, and prices have a further advance this week of 2½¢.

In New York money has been quiet and easy. The banks have lost \$1,468,000 from their reserves, but the reserve items are \$27,500,000 larger than a year ago, and the relative reserve is \$20,000,000 stronger than a year ago. Foreign exchange has a further advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. The demand for gold is $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per \$ higher than at the corresponding date of last year. Four or five large banks have drawn \$3,700,000 gold from the New York Sub-Treasury, but this is said to have been mainly for the payment of duties, which have been running very heavy, amounting up to Friday to \$3,855,927. It is very probable, however, that the withdrawals were for the purpose of hoarding coin. According to the relative relations of commercial balances the gold exports should not exceed 50 per cent. of the exports of 1882, or, say, \$15,000,000 at the outside. Probably \$2,000,000 have already gone into export. The loss of the much gold and ten millions more would hurt no legitimate interest. Government bonds have ruled steady. The stock market has been dull and weak for the general list, but a few specialties have been the subject of active manipulation, and have been traded in largely. The principal exponents of this nature were in Lackawanna and Union Pacific. These properties close lower than a week ago, and most properties have a decline of 20¢ per cent. The general tendency has been decidedly to lower prices, and the only support the market has lies in the strategical disadvantage under which short sellers labor, in the presence of two or three sharp and rich manipulations.

In London, English consols have been sustained, but American railroads are considerably lower. In Liverpool cotton has been steady, and provisions and breadstuffs weak. The retail dealers of Louisville were overwhelmed with surprise at their business last fall during the Exposition. It was a frequent apology to customers that the demand was so rapid that stocks could not be kept up. An increase in retail trade of from 100 to 500 per cent. during that period was not uncommon. Too much profit, like too much learning, may make a man mad. Some of these retail dealers made so much last year that they seem to think they will make it all this year. They forget that one has to sow before he reaps. They seem to forget that they are the very class who have to build

up the Exposition in order to secure its benefits. They should remember that a man who could make \$200 by spending \$100 is a financier of the first magnitude.

GOLD EXPORTS.

There is a general and warrantable public interest in the renewal of the exportation of gold. Two weeks ago foreign exchange advanced to a point which rendered exportation practicable without loss, but there was no profit in the operation. A week ago a small profit had appeared, and exports commenced, but last week the rate continued to advance, creating a profit of about five-eighths to three-quarters of a cent to the pound sterling on cashing balances in New York and shipping gold to England. A couple of million dollars have been shipped, and the shipments will doubtless continue.

New York bankers, who live in an atmosphere of speculation, in which untruthful influences are more apt to control opinion than those which are substantial or legitimate, have betrayed a noticeable degree of real or pretended alarm at these developments. This is in great part assumed, as they hope to get from this turn a better position on which to fight the silver policy adopted in 1873. But to the extent to which their apprehension is real, it is creditable to their judgment.

The exportation of gold is not a remarkable phenomenon. It does not generally imply danger, nor does the importation of gold generally mean a promise of prosperity. The general rule is that gold flows from a country where it is cheap to a country where it is dear. It is a transfer from abundance to scarcity. In these respects it is like other commodities, and such movements, as in other commodities, benefit both parties to the operation—relieving a surplus at one end of the line and supplying a deficiency at the other. The exporting nation is benefited by placing its foreign customer in better position to buy its merchandise, or securities, and the importing nation for the obvious reason that its purchasing position is improved. These general facts are not incompatible with another fact that a drain of specie may be so large as to amount to a national misfortune by deranging the currency; but this extreme phase of specie exports is only one of a train of public evils which are consequences and not causes, as they result from crop failures, famines or wars.

In the ordinary course of things, when bullion is exported it has become cheaper in the exporting country, relatively to the values of the importing country, than the ordinary staples of trade, and therefore the one country ships what is relatively superfluous, and the other imports what is relatively scarce.

We may arrive at an approximate estimate of our probable gold exports by comparing the trade balances of 1883-84 with those of 1881-82, though in such estimates there must be the assumption that the ordinary commercial factors will control, and that there will be no extraordinary conditions on either side of the Atlantic, such as a great war or a destructive famine. In 1881-82 the balance of trade in our favor in merchandise was \$23,902,683, and our net exports in coin and bullion that year amounted to \$6,945,089. In 1883-84 the commercial balance in our favor was \$100,683,135, and in the first seven months of the fiscal year 1883-84, the balance in our favor was \$7,984,354. In 1882-83 our net gold export was \$3,830,940, and in the first seven months of the current fiscal year the net gold import was \$6,840,785. If we assume that the commercial balance in the fiscal year will be nearly the balance of \$7,984,354 already accrued, the net gold export will not amount to that of 1882-83. In the first eight months of that year the net bullion export amounted to \$4,417,318, but the net imports of merchandise in the same period amounted to \$38,628,507. In the calendar year 1882, the net exports of bullion were \$33,337,221, and the net exports of merchandise \$15,135,192.

It is not necessary to particularize in respect to transportation and handling charges, as it suffices to know that these ordinary incidents of trade are practically so nearly the same in the two years that the general results were equally affected; but as all our carrying charges have been cheapened these incidents would leave the result more favorable to us than two years ago.

Another question of much interest is to be considered. In 1881 Europe was heavily stocked with American railroad securities, and, as prices were high, foreign investors shipped them back home in large blocks. The American market weakened seriously in the first half of the fiscal year 1881-82, and during the winter of that year there was a financial crisis of extraordinary violence in Europe, the effects of which were on the investment market for months. These two influences started our railroad securities home in large convoys; and Europe has since continued to sell in smaller amounts and at irregular intervals. At present the foreign holdings of such properties are comparatively light and the prices are low.

The difference, therefore, in the investment market between the positions as relating to exchange is very important. In 1881-82 foreign holdings were large and prices high, and in 1883-84 foreign holdings are small and prices low. There is consequently far less liability of the international investment account operating adversely on exchange than in 1881-82. Indeed there is good reason to expect an influence from it in another direction.

It may be inferred that under ordinary conditions the gold exports will not exceed \$15,000,000, but this may be varied by extraordinary unforeseen events.

The New York banks hold \$76,045,200 in gold. This gold is counted in the deposits as well as the reserve, and a withdrawal of \$25,000,000 would, therefore, lower the reserve by about \$19,000,000. If \$25,000,000 in gold should be drawn out of those banks alone for export they would still retain a larger surplus than they held a year ago.

If another \$25,000,000 were drawn out of the Treasury for export there would still remain an abundant reserve, a surplus of about \$25,000,000 above the conventional reserve against all currency liabilities.

The amount of gold and silver in circulation is about \$800,000,000, and of gold alone \$550,000,000. The volume has somewhat more than doubled since January 1, 1879, when specie payments were resumed. Of course the whole metallic currency would respond to influences con-

trolling the foreign exchanges adversely; but either the New York banks or the Treasury, without any help, could furnish more than the probable contingent for export, without feeling it.

In the intimate commercial intercourse between the United States and Europe there is a reciprocal dependence and a mutual moneyed interest. The two sides of the Atlantic are interested in the welfare each of the other, and even when a big stream of gold flows from one side to the other, the nations losing the gold, however much they may have lost in the causes which started the outflow, are benefited by the outflow *per se*. An extreme illustration of a drain of specie was in 1870 to 1881, when Europe shipped to this country a larger amount of gold than in the preceding fifty years. The loss was more than balanced by the purchase of cheap food from our bountiful harvests of 1870 and 1880.

There is a great deal of superficial philosophizing about the recent loss of our foreign wheat markets, which it is the fashion to ascribe to the crops of East India and Australia. It would be more reasonable to attribute it to the unheeded production of Europe and America in 1882, a year in which the European crop exceeded the average by about 200,000,000 bushels, while the whole East India surplus in 1883 was only a fifth of that quantity. In the same year the surplus in the United States over the average was about 100,000,000 bushels.

This yield was therefore a spur, and spur, of physical necessity, must be the exception and not the rule. There is the whole no sufficient reason to conclude that our relation to European markets, as the cheapest producer, has been essentially modified, or that our exchange resources, either in merchandise or securities, are substantially impaired.

NEWS COPYRIGHT MISUNDERSTOOD.

Some country papers, preferring to believe the lies of a lot of self-confessed thieves, rather than inform themselves correctly, have worked themselves into unnecessary excitement and are misrepresenting the Copyright Bill as grossly as the interested thieves themselves, who are raising this clamor that they may continue their depredations. The measure originated in the systematic stealing from the New York papers for several years past. At the annual meeting of the Western Associated Press at Detroit, in October last, the matter was considered, and a committee was appointed, Mr. WATSON being made Chairman without his knowledge, to procure the passage by Congress of a copyright law to protect newspapers in their property. Twenty-four hours was named, but four or six hours will be all that newspapers need, the object being to prevent the systematic stealing from New York, Philadelphia and Boston papers, which go to press at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and the difference in time enabling papers in the West to steal and print the news of the Associated Press, from being used simultaneously in the West with papers which pay larger sums of money for it. The Western Associated Press buys its Eastern and foreign news from the New York Associated Press. This news is stolen at New York, and is used in the West by papers which do not pay a cent for it. All we ask is a law that will protect us in our own property until we can use it—four or six hours will be sufficient—and all papers, whether city or country, are welcome to copy from the COURIER-JOURNAL all of its news they wish anytime after 7 o'clock in the morning.

THE ALABAMA FARMER AGAIN.

Some time ago Dr. JOHN C. NICHOLSON, an Alabama farmer, wrote to the New York Sun, requesting it to give a fair statement of the views on the tariff held by the Randall and the Carlisle Democrats. The Sun, in its answer, did not, in our opinion, do Mr. CARLISLE and his friends justice, and the COURIER-JOURNAL attempted to explain, with fullness and fairness, wherein the Sun had failed in its undertaking.

We have now received a communication from Dr. NICHOLSON, which is published in full elsewhere in this issue, and which shows that the Doctor is able to think for himself on a subject which so vitally concerns himself and neighbors.

His allusions to absolute free trade and direct taxation are irrelevant, because there is no party in this country advocating such a policy. Practical free trade, however, can be eventually reached by retaining the internal revenue tax, and raising the balance of the necessary revenue from duties on a few imports, mainly luxuries.

Mr. NICHOLSON's queries, to which he wishes replies, need but brief answers, as he seems pretty well able to solve them for himself.

He first wishes to know what is the difference between the tariff views of the Randall-Sun Democrats and of the Republican. This is a question which the COURIER-JOURNAL itself has asked many times, without ever once finding any one who can enlighten us.

As for a tariff that equally protects the iron-maker, the grain-grower, etc., all alike, that is impossible. No such tariff can be laid. Duties, however high they may be, on farm products, except on a very few articles, are injurious rather than beneficial to the farmer, and even at its best a protective tariff must discriminate in favor of but a few, against many. Seemingly, the best plan is to approach gradually a system by which all the revenue required by the Government may be raised by the excise tax on liquors and tobacco, and by the tariff on the same and on luxuries, such as silks, furs, jewelry, fancy goods, etc., and, if necessary, a small duty on sugar, placing everything else on the free list. Of course time would be required in putting into effect this system, and all engaged in industries affected thereby would have ample opportunity to adjust themselves to whatever new conditions such a system would bring.

As to the question whether it was the platform or the letter of Gen. HANCOCK which defeated him, our correspondent must judge for himself. Mr. TILDEN was elected on a platform even more emphatically favoring a tariff for revenue only than that on which Gen. HANCOCK was nominated. The suddenness with which the Republicans sprung the tariff issue on the Democrats in 1880, and the panic manner in which Gen. HANCOCK and the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee sought to shirk that issue, undoubtedly had much to do with the result of the campaign.

The last question, "How is it that a tariff for revenue only does not admit of any

protection?" which was the only one the Sun sought to answer, is the one least deserving an answer. The whole idea involved in it is but phrase-mongering and a play upon words. It is one of the Sun's favorite sophistries which it constantly discusses, rather than the real merits of the question.

THE EXPOSITION MEETING.

Every man who has subscribed to the new capital stock of the Exposition should make a point of going to the meeting at the Board of Trade to-night. Every one who has made subscription has given substantial proof of his interest in the undertaking, and the time has come now when he must manifest his interest, if he desires any benefits to come from what he has already done.

There are now about 250 new subscribers. Near a hundred of these have already attended a meeting of the Directors and expressed their willingness to actively co-operate in the effort to raise the new fund. The time each will have to give to this effort will not be a great addition to their subscription, but will be more valuable than money. The influence that may be exercised by two hundred and fifty active, liberal, public-spirited men in a community like this is prodigious. Such a number of such men, with a commendable purpose in view, can turn out on the streets and accomplish vast results in a day. It is impossible for the Directors to accomplish this work by themselves. It is the simple problem of a thousand men doing in one day what one man can do in a thousand days. The city is unanimously in favor of the project, but no one who has had experience in such things can reasonably expect the full amount to come in without asking.

This thing must be borne in mind by the committees, and it is the same thing shown by the subscription last year: Two hundred and fifty subscribers contribute half the amount required; the other half must be obtained from about fifteen hundred persons. It is necessary, therefore, that the canvass should be searching as well as general. No business place should be omitted, and it should not be forgotten that enough small subscriptions will accomplish the purpose as well as a few large ones. The meeting will be at 8 o'clock to-night at the Board of Trade. Not only those who have already subscribed, but every one interested in the enterprise is invited. The work has been carefully laid off, with diagrams, printed list, instructions and subscription cards all prepared. The arrangements must fail unless volunteers will come forward in sufficient number and help carry them out.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

The COURIER-JOURNAL asks neither the ground-hog nor the goose-bone any odds.

The rebels in the Sudan, after a long series of victories, have met their first defeat.

Over a week ago, while the other papers of this martial land were showing how the forces of EL MAHDI would continue their unbroken triumph, the COURIER-JOURNAL predicted that the next battle would prove their first disaster, and that the successful and boastful OSMAN DIGMA would be the leader to bide the dust.

How correct we were, let the desperate battle between Gen. GRAHAM and OSMAN DIGMA on the road to Tel testify.

The rebels displayed marked bravery and heroism; indeed, their gallant charges against British bullets and bayonets, themselves armed only with spears and scimitars, will compare with anything in history.

The victory, however, of Gen. GRAHAM will not probably be followed up actively, as it seems to be the policy of the English Government not to press the advantage thus obtained, for fear of retarding the remarkable pacificatory policy of Gen. Gordon.

Meanwhile should the Government wish to advise with the COURIER-JOURNAL on the situation, it knows where to find us.

Mr. WATSON's proposed Copyright Bill will not affect the country papers in the least. None of them ever call news from the Commons-Journal, until the day after publication, and the bill proposes to prevent this for only twenty-four hours or on the day of issue. The evening dailies are the ones who will suffer, if the bill becomes a law, and we fall to see where their rights will be conferred with. News that is paid for is stock in trade, and rival contemporaries have no right to steal it from more enterprising journals. Besides, even these are not prohibited from copying if they give proper credit. It seems to us that the bill is a good one.

The above we copy from the Hopkinsville South Kentuckian. The Copyright News Bill will not, as the editor says, affect country papers in the slightest degree. We will, in the event of the passage of the bill, not only give them full permission to copy all they wish from the COURIER-JOURNAL, but will thank them for doing it. And there will be no occasion for the evening dailies, either in city or country, to suffer, as they will be at liberty to copy all they choose after 7 o'clock in the morning.

HENRY T. STANTON has been suggested among a number of other worthy gentlemen as one suitable for the position of Register of the Land Office. The death of Mr. CECIL leaves a vacancy to be filled by the appointment of the Governor. Without in any way disparaging the claims of other candidates, it can not be out of place for a public journal to credit a gentleman who has so long and so creditably served the party by his work on the press, that his appointment would be received with general pleasure. Maj. STANTON is widely known personally and as a ready and genial writer, and throughout the State he is exceedingly popular. We do not know what will determine the Governor's choice, and it may be that location will interfere with Maj. STANTON's aspirations; on personal grounds his fitness can not be questioned.

The President of the Cincinnati Southern says in his official report that Cincinnati freight and passenger business fell off to an alarming extent in 1883 by reason of so many of Cincinnati's customers going to the Louisville Exposition and making their purchases from the Louisville wholesale merchants. This statement corroborates the estimates of the Louisville wholesale merchants that the Exposition increased their business from thirty to fifty per cent.

No more respectable piece of advertising has come within public notice than that practiced by the agent of LAWRENCE BARNETT in distributing circulars to the effect that the Princess of Wales, following the example of the Prince in his fondness for American women, is exceedingly

partial to Mr. BARNETT, not only historically, but personally, and is determined to retaliate on her husband by taking the American actor under her special patronage. No one has ever assailed the name of the Princess before, and the action of Mr. BARNETT's agent is contemptible. Mr. BARNETT himself, it should be said, has denied all complicity with or approbation of his agent's conduct, and no one who knows him thinks that he is in any way responsible for it.

A WELL-KNOWN physician of Louisville who subscribed handsomely to the Exposition last year and renewed his subscription for 1884 kept an account during the 100 days of last fall of the fees directly brought to him by the Exposition. He found that he could afford to subscribe to an Exposition every year. The experience of some of the other physicians was the same, and is evidenced by the renewal of their subscriptions. As to the absence from the list, several inducements may arise; they might not have enough reputation to be heard from in the big crowd of the Exposition. They might want all of the benefit and none of the burden. Or they might want the earth.

ALL the blizzards seem to come from the vicinity of Bismarck, D. T. The last one is described as having made its appearance on a warm, sunshiny day, and as looking at a distance like a solid white wall, moving with great velocity. So dense was it with frost and ice that objects only a few feet away could not be seen, and persons overtaken by it were at once bewildered and benumbed, and many lost their lives before they could reach a place of safety. It might be a wise act of national courtesy for Congress to present Bismarck, D. T., with its meteorological attentiveness to our distinguished German friend for whom it is named.

Two or three lawyers of Louisville, who are not among the oldest practitioners, subscribed to the new Exposition stock, and when they found the general subscription was going slow they doubled up their amounts with a statement that the Exposition had been a sufficient benefit to them to fully justify such liberality. It is hardly likely that they are the only members of the bar who were benefited by the Exposition, and as the bar is generally very liberal in matters of public enterprise, it is hoped that these two or three lawyers will not be alone in making substantial recognition of benefits that were so general.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says bluntly that "the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri this year must shake the Bourbon shirt at the people in every county." This is refreshingly candid. He might also carry around with him and wave aloft the scaffold on which JOHN BROWN was hung, which is reported to have been discovered the other day in an old house at Charlestown, Va. That scaffold, with the bloody shirt pendant from its beams, would make either a mighty good banner or a mighty good "scarer-crow."

THE people who look forward to the Exposition concerts with pleasure and long for the coming again of CAPPA and GILMORE, must give the meeting to-night and the canvass to-morrow a hearty support. There are many young people in town, especially ladies, who can not take stock in the Exposition, but who have potent influence with fathers, brothers, uncles, cousins and other persons, particularly young men, who would not miss the amount of a few shares of stock.

If there is good ground for England's desire to have the United States co-operate with her in preventing the incalculable dynamite atrocities, this Government will doubtless do what seems to it right in the matter; but action favorable to England will certainly not be accelerated by the memory of the recent snub with which that country treated a very reasonable request from the United States Congress in relation to the O'DONNELL affair.

THE lovers of art in Louisville, the people who enjoyed the art gallery of the last Exposition, should back up the Exposition meeting to-night and the canvass to-morrow. If there are any such who can not subscribe to the stock for "Lack of Gold," they can at least lend a "Helping Hand" by giving a boom in words to the new effort of the "Classic Bazaar" that will bridge it over its "Early Trials."

LEUT. RIDGER, the gallant young officer who distinguished himself at the Gay Head disaster, has proved that he is as noble as he is brave. He has received from various sources \$30,000 in recognition of his action on that occasion, and he has deposited the money and asked permission of Secretary FOLGER to distribute it among his shipmates on the Dexter.

In the battle in Egypt last week Col. BURNAY is reported to have been the first to mount the parapet of the fort, firing a double-barreled shot-gun into the ranks of OSMAN DIGMA. The attention of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is called to the fact that there seems to be some danger of "the shot gun policy" breaking out in the solid Sudan.

The New York World publishes a very vivid and striking picture of JOHN BROWN's legs. This attack on her Majesty is appalling, and the COURIER-JOURNAL stands ready to meet it by publishing the portrait of the Chivalric Louisville Defender of JOHN BROWN's Legs, if his valiant Anonymity will only send us his picture.

THAT is a sorry refrain of the Cincinnati railroad report, "that the year 1883 was a dull year for business," considering what a crowded and eventful year 1883 was to us. It will be known in our business annals as the Exposition year of '83. Next spring we will again compare experiences with Cincinnati.

It is respectfully but earnestly suggested that the fifty million of American people who are in the habit of passing "resolutions" on the death of everybody and anybody, that they send them hereafter to Mr. BISMARCK, whose post-office address is Berlin.

MR. WHITE has been heard from again. There are no signs of balmy weather yet, but with the spring poet and our Johnny-jump-up all seasons are spring.

The death of Minister Hunt leaves vacant office in a very cold climate. Mr. RICHARD ROBINSON might keep the place warm.

THIS AND THAT.

Wood is raw.
Jeer not the poet of the spring.
Let not be stricken with remorse
Ere autumn comes, his Pegasus
He'll barter for the crucial horse.

THERE is never any pie in sight after Mr. Beecher has dined.

REVISION for a Presidential aspirant: A new boom sweeps clean.

It is Bismarck's opinion that the American hog is useful only in the extermination of snakes.

IN nine cases out of ten private theatricals lead to trouble and frequently to scandal.—(New York Mail.)

WOOD in Maine is growing faster than it is cut. Perhaps the schools of Maine are conducted on the moral suasion plan.

IN the island of Jersey there are ten women to one man. The leap-year twelvemonth must be a frightful affair in Jersey.

THIS is the leap day of the leap month of the leap year.—(Nashville World, Feb. 20.) This might be called jumping at a conclusion.

LAWYERS are elected to the Legislature every year, yet outside lawyers must be employed to draw up a bill that will collect ordinary taxes.

A MICHIGAN town has come out into the broad light of civilization and fines every boy who jumps on a sleigh without the driver's consent.

MAYOR HARRISON will not allow the Chicago saloons to sell beer under a whiskey license. Perhaps it was beer that Mr. Harrison had aboard at the Ironsides banquet.

MR. EDMUNDS can not be President, because he has no warmth of manner. If Mr. Edmunds were to accidentally set himself upon a pin, he would not arise to remove it.

"Is all the time Gen. Sherman was in Washington he never kissed Mary Walker." Mary must have been very active if she got away from so ardent an old gentleman as Gen. Sherman.

THE London Lancet thinks fist-fighting preferable to shooting and knifing. Perhaps the editor of the Lancet is a big man with a big fist. Some very large men are afraid of pistols and knives.

THE editor of the Merchant Traveler is evidently a married man. He vehemently writes: "There are 34,000 deaf mutes in the United States, and a hundred times that many who ought to be."

MATTHEW ARNOLD's clothes do not fit him. If Mr. Arnold would come to Louisville for a week and read the clothing advertisements faithfully every morning, his old neighbors would be surprised at him when he got back.

THE Ohio Republicans will have to work hard to stand off the effects of the burking of negroes in that State. No intelligent Kentucky colored man is going to Ohio to vote this fall unless he can be assured of protection from the medical colleges.

A SAMPLE of black pepper analyzed by a New York chemist was found to consist entirely of adulterations, without a lot of pepper in it. This is pretty good pepper compared to what we get out West. Our pepper has neither the pepper nor the adulterations.

GEN. NOYES says that "the patience of the great heart of the Republican party in dealing with the Democratic party is almost exhausted." It isn't, however, the Democratic party which is exhausting the "great heart" of the Republican party; it is Gen. Noyes' great mouth.

TRANSLATED from the Omnibus: Husband—"Great Scott! it is again a weather, and must a man like me go out upon the street? Where sticks the umbrella?" Wife—"What! the good umbrella with thou take with the miserable weather! The umbrella remains here! We can not every day a new one buy!"

WIFE—"What's the matter on the street, bring a that crowd together?" Husband—"Mrs. Manion had a fit." Wife—"No, not on the street." Husband—"Yes, on the street." Wife—"Well, I'll wager a new bonnet that it wasn't I never clothes, unless she has got some I never saw."—(Merchant Traveler.)

A GANDER-LEGGED reporter of the Cincinnati News Journal disguised himself as a dandy and went out to hear what would be said about him and to flirt with beauty. He reports that fully two-thirds of the young women and girls are not averse to a little innocent flirtation, and that nearly all the women will turn for a look at a finely or strikingly-dressed young man.

THE great Exposition building may be put to good use in a few weeks, if the Exposition management has the foresight to seize an opportunity. In that time nearly all the married women in Louisville will be house-cleaning. While this house-cleaning is going on, husbands may have somewhere to stay. Let the Exposition building be thrown open to these fugitive husbands. They would pay handsomely for so secure a retreat, and the money might be gathered into the big fund for the next Exposition.

A LEAP-YEAR terror seems to pervade the air of Indianapolis. Some one writes to the Times as to how things are at the risk: "I have seen young ladies struggle bravely in their vain endeavor to buckle on the rebellious straps and some half a dozen young fellows standing within two yards, but not one enough of a gentleman to offer any assistance. It is a common occurrence for a young man to push a lady down and not even glance back to see the result. If a lady falls by accident, she considers herself fortunate indeed if any one helps her to her feet."

ABOUT WOMEN.

"WHERE would we be without woman?" asks a writer. We would be all right; but the little pug dog—where would it be?

A YOUNG lady discarded her lover after seeing him in a low neck dress and short sleeves at a recent masquerade ball. She didn't want to marry a living skeleton.

THE girls of Lasalle Female Seminary are attending a course of lectures on the principles of common law. They will probably attend to their own divorce business.

MODISTES predict that the Easter costumes will have a bustle attachment larger than any heretofore seen. The slippery winter has had some effect on styles, we perceive.

THE women of Seattle, W. T., have presented Mrs. Dunalway with a handsome banner, in recognition of her services in securing suffrage for the women of Washington Territory.

QUEEN VICTORIA has graciously been pleased to add another £100 to the £200 drawn yearly from the civil list pension by Sir Richard Owen, owing to his eminent services to science.

THE BEST PAPER

Is What a Multitude of Old Subscribers Say of the Courier-Journal.

"MORE COURIER-JOURNAL—LESS TARIFF."

We receive each week a vast number of letters highly eulogistic of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and for these evidences of the good will and approval of the paper by our readers we are sincerely grateful.

Andy Boyd, Larkinsville, Ala., writes: "The COURIER-JOURNAL is ever hailed with eager delight and pleasure in our household. We all know it to be the best paper in the United States. I am a life-long subscriber."

J. H. Gregory, Southport, Ala., says: "I send one subscription to-day, will send my annual club the following March. I have nothing the people want and will have—more COURIER-JOURNAL and less tariff."

Joseph Moore, Vicksburg, La. Crosses county, Wis., writes: "The COURIER-JOURNAL can lead all other papers in teaching free trade, it can lead them in circulation, because it has more confidence in offering it; besides, the people are getting hungry for knowledge on that subject."

John C. Nicholson, M.D., says: "To say that my wife and I are well pleased with the 'Little Detective' does not fully express it. The COURIER-JOURNAL is a daily, and quite a number of people in the Chicago scales Company thanks for furnishing at half price so valuable and useful an aid."

J. J. Chaffin, Grand Cane, La., writes: "The little scales received and I am perfectly satisfied. Every one that sees them says that the little scales are in every family. Even the children are pleased with them. They weigh letters, marbles and any thing they get their little hands on, and are learning how to weigh correctly."

As to speaking in high terms of the COURIER-JOURNAL, I am like the man who about the beauty of his wife. It is a story in this: At a gathering when I was young, the married men were praising the beauty of their wives. The man was asked to tell us about his wife. His reply was, 'Look for yourself; I can't possibly do her justice.'

S. Gray, Needles, Ark., writes: "I got these four subscribers to the little scales, and will give to all our old subscribers to try my plan; give the subscribers the benefit of club-rates, commission, and I think they will be equally successful."

L. C. Standifer, Batesville, Miss., says: "I am highly pleased with the COURIER-JOURNAL. Think it one of the most valuable papers published in the South. May you have a long and successful career."

J. C. Pugh, Holly Springs, Miss., in renewing his subscription, says: "I find that my time has expired; have missed two numbers; it is like missing an old friend."

W. A. Hanks, Russellville, Miss., says: "I have been a subscriber to the COURIER-JOURNAL for many years, and I can get them. This makes the eighth year I have sent, and it really appears to me that the COURIER-JOURNAL is a paper that will be read by all who are interested in the progress of the country."

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LIVE STOCK AND TURF.

Splatters from Hoof and Horn at Home and Abroad.

—Full Notes of the Situation in Kentucky.

A WEEK'S RECORD.

ADRIAN CLARK, 253½, is on Nutwood's list this year.

It is said that Valentine G. Hush, Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased Palma, 2223½, chestnut gelding.

W. B. HOYT, Chicago, Ill., has purchased the gelding Harry, bay, by Swigert; dam by Richard's Bellflower.

JOHN CONDON, Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased the colt Eugene Wilkes, yearling, by Young Jim, 2444, by John Dillard.

It is given out in a roundabout way that the present owner of the stallion R. R. Hart, chestnut, by Manbrino (off), is Mr. R. Hart.

PHILIP SWEET, Coldwater, Mich., has purchased the mare Norcross, bay, by Winthrop Merrill.

W. H. STEVENSON, Versailles, Ky., has purchased the mare Eugene, 4 years old, bay, by King Alfonso; dam Susan, by Asteroid.

JOHN HODGINS, Lexington, Ky., has purchased the stallion Manbrino Clay, 9 years old, bay, by Manbrino Eclipse; dam by Duke.

JOHN HODGINS is credited with the purchase of the stallion John Oliver, foaled in 1882, bay, by Revenue; dam Oliver, by Imported Yorkshire.

G. D. LAWRENCE & CO., Covington, Ky., have purchased in Kentucky the gelding Rangle, 6 years old, bay, by King Dan; dam Thalia, by Melbourne.

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Pork money is being returned to the market much earlier than usual, and the aggregate receipts are very satisfactory, as in its short circuit it has entered a credit approximating half a million dollars.

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Col. Edmonson has purchased also the bull Baron A, calving in 1883, red, by Marquis of Harrington; dam Rosebud, by Welcome Sorcerer 7135.

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